

**REMARKS**

The present invention relates to a synthetic fiber tire fabric woven of defined warps and wefts, into a pneumatic tire using such synthetic fiber tire fabric.

In the Office Action of August 20, 2007, at page 2, first, the Examiner indicated that although amended, claim 4 was properly dependent. Claims 1 - 6 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) based on JP 03-137239 A (Yasui). Furthermore, at pages 3 - 4, claim 2 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) based on Yasui in view of U.S. Patent 3,677,318 (Glass).

First, regarding the Examiner's comments on claim 4, Applicant appreciates that the amendment was not necessary, but the amendment was made to facilitate the Examiner's consideration of the claims.

With respect to the rejections under 35 U.S.C. §102 and §103(a) based on Yasui alone, or in combination with Glass, respectively, the Examiner is respectfully requested to consider the discussion below regarding the Yasui reference, based on which it may be seen that, contrary to the Examiner's initial impression, the present invention clearly distinguishes over Yasui and is furthermore not obvious in view of Yasui, even considered with the Glass reference.

In the Office Action, it was indicated that Yasui teaches the fabric made by textured yarns of core and sheath with loops and sagging, and that Yasui's textured yarns having rupture elongation of no less than 100% and have primary yield strength of less than 2.0N. However, Yasui only teaches that the load of the primary yield point (which is an alternative characteristic

of the shrinkage of the sheath yarn) should be as high as possible, because the load of the primary yield point increases by the frictional force between single fibers when the sheath yarn is shrunk for developing the weaving performance and the handling character of the fabric.

On the other hand, the purpose of present invention is that the uniformity of the tire can be improved by having the load of the primary yield point be 2.0N or less; this makes it possible to extend easily even if the power increases non-uniformly when building in a circular shape in the process of the tire construction.

It is clear from what Yasui teaches that the load of primary yield point depends on the fineness of the sheath yarn, while the load of the primary yield point is provided with absolute strength in the present invention.

The difference of the load between Yasui and the present invention is caused by the difference of the process for manufacturing the weft yarn.

In Yasui, the fabric is made by a process such that the textured yarns of core and sheath are woven and dried to improve handling in post-processing; after the over-feeding rate of the core yarn is adjusted to 5% or less, the over-feeding rate of sheath yarn is adjusted to 50% or more, the difference of the over feeding rate of core and sheath is assumed to be 48% or more, and the two feeding fluid jet textured process is conducted.

Yasui is thus different from present invention in that the textured yarns of core and sheath with loops and sagging are woven and not dried after the difference of the over-feeding rate of the core and sheath is assumed to be 1 ~ 50%, and the two feeding fluid jet textured process is conducted.

Namely, the load of the primary yield point of weft yarn in Yasui increases by the drying process, whereas the load of the primary yield point of weft yarn in the present invention does not increase because they are not dried.

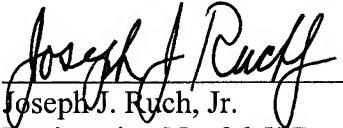
Accordingly, the present invention in accordance with claims 1 - 6 is neither anticipated by Yasui, or obvious in view thereof.

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of pending claims 1 - 6 of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby earnestly solicited.

If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned attorney at the local Washington, D.C. telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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